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# Washington LABOR MARKET


JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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May 1990


## Highlights

*April's No Fool*

Washington's economy proceeded to build in April. Employment advanced seasonally and unemployment dropped to levels not seen since the Boeing boom of the late-1960s. Statewide joblessness fell over month from 5.8 percent to 5.2 percent of the workforce representing the tightest labor market of any month in 20 years. As employment has progressively heightened, pressure on the labor force has mounted. Unemployment has been halved since 1982 and Seattle-Everett has achieved what technically must be considered a full employment economy with joblessness running less than 4 percent. Strength is proceeding throughout much of the economic base as it proceeds into a record eighth consecutive year of expansion. The latest unemployment rate contrasted with a level of 6.2 percent a year ago and


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effectively merged with the national average, likewise measuring 5.2 percent for the month.

When will it end? At this stage of the business cycle, projecting turning points can be hazardous to one's health. But without question the national economy has slowed. Growth is continuing but at a much more restrained pace. Through the first quarter, unusually mild weather played havoc with Washington's normal seasonal pattern boosting activity inordinately throughout much of the resource-based industries. By April, that pattern had largely dissipated. As a result, growth of nonfarm employment in the latest month eased markedly on a seasonally adjusted basis giving a hint that Washington's economy, with appropriate lag, has probably now shifted to a lower gear.

It is expected that the state economy will proceed to build over the balance of 1990. Substantial carryover of growth from prior years exists. Regional and export markets remain strong. Construction continues to boom along. And the temporary impacts from the federal census and the Goodwill Games should add to the spending stream. The primary goods-producing sectors, for the most part, are holding their own. The only drag on employment currently centers in aircraft manufacturing and forest products – both showing some degree of adjustment from highs in 1989.

**Resident Civilian Labor Force**

**Employment and Unemployment in Washington State**

| | Apr 1990 *Preliminary* | Mar 1990 *Revised* | Apr 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Resident Civilian Labor Force** | 2,538,300 | 2,548,400 | 2,433,900 |
| **Employment** | 2,405,100 | 2,401,800 | 2,283,900 |
| **Unemployment** | 133,200 | 146,600 | 150,000 |
| **Unemployment Rate** | 5.2% | 5.8% | 6.2% |
| **National Unemployment Rate** | 5.2% | 5.4% | 5.1% |

*Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.*
***Sources: Employment Security Department; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics***

## INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Washington's employment picture in April depicted fairly typical seasonal upturn throughout much of the economy. Nonfarm payrolls expanded over the month by a fairly respectable but somewhat less than normal 22,300 in April. If the temporary census hires are removed, the pace of the real economy dropped to 18,700 – the lowest for the month since 1984. Even more significantly, manufacturing levelled off and actually fell on a seasonally adjusted basis. The swing was led by somewhat larger layoffs in aircraft fabrication and the lack of normal springtime buildup in the lumber and wood products industry.

Warmer weather and the beginning of the asparagus harvest figured importantly in providing some measure of offset. Food processing mounted typically, and construction climbed to an all-time high for the month. Beginning of the tourist season drove up payrolls at hotels and eating and drinking establishments. And, further buildup for the 1990 Census added several thousand temporary workers in government. The net result boosted nonfarm employment in the aggregate, largely through higher activity in nonmanufacturing.

### *Manufacturing: A Study Of Offsets*

On balance, Washington's manufacturing sector showed basically no change over the month. Running counter, however, was a big jump in food processing. The first crop of the farm season, asparagus, essentially worked its way through the processing activities pushing up food manufacturing in April by 2,900 jobs. Smaller increments of 100 each were recorded in primary metals, electronic equipment, and chemicals. The latter reflects further environmental maintenance jobs at Hanford which have driven up workers levels at that complex by 1,000 over the past 12 months. Another 1,000 are expected by year-end.

On the flip side, aircraft manufacturing pulled back by another 900 in April. Transportation equipment manufacturing employment peaked in December of last year. Since then, employment has fallen by 3,500, of which 2,200 has been centered in aircraft production. It appears from this vantage point that the pull-back in

aircraft jobs is a bit ahead of the projected schedule announced by The Boeing Company earlier this year.

The remaining difference falls within boatbuilding, ship repair, and heavy truck manufacturing. Vacillations within these industries are commonplace given the project-to-project nature of the work. Strong capital investment in plant and equipment over recent years has been a boon to area manufacturers. But higher interest rates of late have impacted big-ticket consumer goods which undoubtedly translates to some degree into lower pleasure boat sales.

Meanwhile, forest products manufacturing in April failed to post even a seasonal upturn. At this juncture, it is still uncertain what plans the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will propose with regard to the Spotted Owl. Nevertheless, anticipation of these plans has resulted in some unusual, though not unexpected, action. Over the past several months, lumber and wood products activity accelerated to compensate for possible loss of harvest on public lands. Realistically, this could not continue for any length of time. Pressures have mounted to slow private harvest. Rather than increasing typically by 1,000 in April, lumber and wood products inched up by 100 and logging fell off.

*Nonmanufacturing To The Fore*

Nonmanufacturing employment heightened by 21,400 workers in the latest month. Warmer weather contributed to heightened levels of activity in construction (+3,900), trade (+7,700), and services (+4,500). Higher levels of building spilled over into lumber and hardware wholesalers. Expanded farm-to-market activity pulled up demand among wholesale produce operations. And tourism-related impacts stood out most noticeably at area hotels and eating and drinking establishments.

Construction mounted in April to 113,000 – the highest for the month on record. While housing and special trade contracting held relatively firm, most of the increase from March to April focused on nonresidential and heavy construction. It appears that the surge in real estate peaked in either late winter or early spring.

Houses in the Seattle area are staying on the market a bit longer and financial institutions are assessing credit availability more stringently in view of the national savings and loan debacle. Payrolls in the finance industry actually fell by 100 in April and the increase of 300 recorded in insurance and real estate was less than half that for the month in recent years.

*Government Responds To The Extraordinary*

Further buildup for the 1990 Census added 3,600 workers in the government sector. Another round of hiring in May should bring the total count briefly to a high of 7,000 by the end of June. Timing is providing near perfect offset for losses in aerospace. However, the short-term nature of the work and the payroll differences certainly do not constitute anything close to a fit.

Extraordinary population growth in recent years is putting heavy pressure on local government administration. Statewide population has jumped 330,000 over the past five years. Much of that increase centers in the greater Central Puget Sound area with better than half of the total taken up in the two counties of King and Snohomish. New incorporations and growth management have become central issues. In response, local government employment aside from education jumped 1,400 in April and 7,400 over the past 12 months.

## MEASURING EMPLOYMENT SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The Current Employment Statistics provided each month give a comprehensive reading of employment levels by industry and area. Incorporated in those numbers is an assumed measure of demand for workers both over the month and over the year. Regional economists, for the most part, hang much of their analysis regarding the structure and performance of the state and area economies on these data. In effect, the demand for workers is looked upon as a proxy for the demand for goods and services.

Economic theory holds that demand generates supply. In the case of labor, high employment growth typically pulls workers from within through a combination of

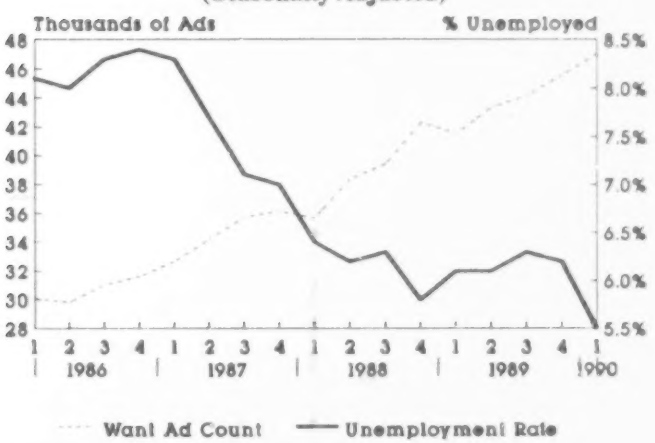
higher participation rates and lower average unemployment. Net in-migration adds to the total. All these factors have been working in Washington over the past eight years.

National and state demographics, with declining numbers of entry-level youth to 1995, has raised the specter of potentially serious worker shortages in the near future. Already there are anecdotal indications of selective supply constraints. How much? Measurement of supply/demand shortfall is difficult at best.

One barometer worth watching, however, is the relationship between help-wanted advertising as a measure of demand and labor force/unemployment as a indicator of supply. As can be seen from the accompanying graph using data from the Seattle Times, there has been near perfect inverse relationship between the two measures in recent years. If the want ad index continues to climb steeply at a time when the labor force/unemployment shows no change, one might suspect that differences in the slopes of the lines would then mark some degree rigidity in the labor market.

**Wants Ads vs Unemployment Rate**

**(Seasonally Adjusted)**




*Sources: Seattle Times; Employment Security Department*

*Year-Over-Year Holds Strong*

Washington's economy over the past 12 months has added 108,400 workers to the state's labor rolls. The 5.4 percent rate of growth from April-to-April tops the 5.2 percent average for all of 1989 and tracks more than double the 2.2 percent national pace over the same time period. Approximately half of the increase has come in trade ( + 27,400) and services ( + 29,100). Meanwhile, construction ( + 12,100) has mounted by 12 percent to essentially lead the economy. Government, bolstered by the 1990 Census and general population expansion, tallied 19,400 higher measured April-to-April.

Against the shortfall nationally, Washington's manufacturing sector still shows a respectable year-to-year margin of 9,800 or 2.8 percent. The difference narrowed substantially in April owing to further pullback in aircraft manufacturing together with the lack of any seasonal buildup in lumber and wood products. However, a spread of 1,800 was posted in food processing, 1,000 in chemicals, and 1,200 in machinery, electronics, and instruments. Transportation equipment still held 3,900 workers above April 1989.

## AREA TRENDS

*Spring Sets In*

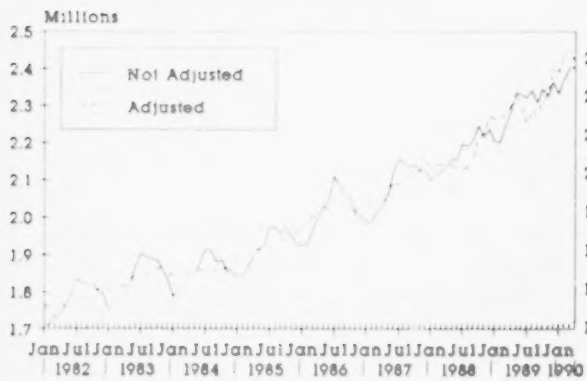
Each labor market in the state showed an improving trend in April. Seasonal heightening was most obvious in the agricultural economies of eastern Washington where average unemployment dropped over the month from 9.3 percent to 7.8 percent of the workforce. Standouts included Grant County (10.2 percent dropped to 8.6 percent), Yakima (13.5 percent to 11.3 percent), and Walla Walla (9.1 percent to 5.8 percent). Further seasonal swings can logically be expected in these areas over the next several months.

*Urban vs. Rural*

Western Washington, meanwhile, was a study in contrasts. The metropolitan areas generally posted unemployment rates in April either equal to or lower than the statewide average. Seattle-Everett stood at 3.8 per-

cent; Tacoma, 5.0 percent; and both Olympia and Vancouver held at 5.2 percent. Logging areas, on the other hand, averaged 8.4 percent in April. Highs and lows ranged from 5.0 percent in Jefferson County to 18.1 percent in Skamania County.

**State Total Resident Employment**
**January 1982-April 1990**




*Source: Employment Security Department*

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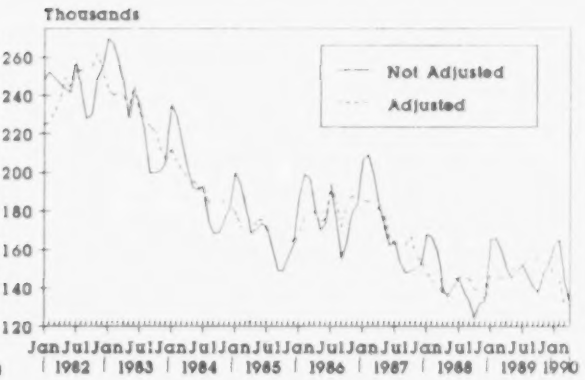



*Source: Employment Security Department*

## INDUSTRY NOTES

*Boeing Chalks Up More*

The Boeing Company continues to rack up sales and add to its already phenomenal cache of orders. At the end of April, the aerospace giant held orders for 1,710 airplanes worth $90 billion—the biggest backlog in commercial aircraft history. The most recent order was for seven of its popular 737s from Intercredit, an Atlanta-based leasing company. Since the introduction of the 737 in 1963, Boeing has sold a record 2,800 of the aircraft to airlines throughout the western world.

United, Delta, and American Airlines are all negotiating with Boeing for the possible purchase of the new-generation 777. This aircraft is designed to compete with the McDonnell Douglas MD-11 and the Airbus A330. The wide-bodied jet would seat 10 across with

350 to 375 passenger capacity, a range of 5,300 miles, and cost in the range of $100 million.

*PACCAR: Rolling 'em out*

Last year was a good one for PACCAR. The Seattle-based manufacturer sold 44,000 heavy trucks through its Kenworth and Peterbilt subsidiaries. This volume represented 24 percent of the total U.S. market, 18 percent of the Canadian, and 55 percent of the Mexican market for heavy duty trucks.

But everything is not coming up roses for the truck maker. The cost of doing business and long distances from suppliers in the Midwest have forced PACCAR management to rethink plans for building a new assembly plant in Renton.

*The Oil Connection*

Commencement Bay and Prudhoe Bay have had strong ties since 1975. The first oilfield modules were built by Wright Schuchart at the Port of Tacoma site fifteen years ago. Since that time, over 390 modules have been constructed for ARCO and British Petroleum. Currently, two additional modules are underway for completion by July, then four weeks by barge to Alaska.

*Back To The Mines*

Resource Finance Corporation has agreed to buy the Pend Oreille load and zinc mine in Pend Oreille County for $1.2 million. The mine has been shut down for more than a decade. Ore reserves are estimated at 6.2 million tons which would allow nine-years of operations. At full production in 1993, the mine will employ 165 workers with output running 2,400 tons a day. Development costs will probably exceed $34 million. RFC's decision came just two weeks after Equinox Resources announced plans to also reopen its Van Stone lead-zinc mine in nearby Stevens County after an equally long closure.

## NATIONAL INDICATORS

*Future Looks Like More Of The Same*

The government's index of leading indicators designed to forecast economic activity six to nine months hence slipped 0.2 percentage points in April. This was the second loss in four months and another indication that the nation's sluggish growth is likely to continue. The decline was not unexpected, given the falloff in building permits coming out of high interest rates and tighter credit restrictions. Decreases were also recorded in the average work week, orders for consumer goods, and manufacturers' unfilled orders. The overall index measured 144.9 percent of the 1982 base, down 0.6 percent from a year ago.

*Industrial Production Dips*

As a sign of continuing weakness in manufacturing, the nation's industrial production index fell 0.4 percent in April. The drop centered in autos and light trucks. Output at factories producing durable goods was off a full 1.0 percent over the month; nondurable output slipped a lesser 0.1 percent. Operating rates of the nation's factories, mines, and utilities averaged 83.0 percent in April, down 0.5 percentage points from March.

*Inflation Is The Prime Beneficiary*

All this is keeping inflation under wraps, however. The Labor Department's Producer Price Index dropped for the second consecutive month in April. The measure fell a seasonally adjusted 0.3 percent over the month – the steepest decline since August. Lower vegetable costs were the major contributing factors. Through the first four months of this year, inflation at the wholesale level was running at a 4.2 percent annual rate, down from 4.8 percent for all of 1989.

*Keeping Recession At Bay*

Despite the economy's sluggishness, the latest survey of the National Association of Business Economists showed 80 percent of the professional forecasters foresee no recession through 1991. Gross national product, the value of all goods and services produced, is expected to increase 2.0 percent this year and 2.4 per-

cent in 1991 following 3.0 percent on average in 1989. Inflation should track modestly below last year at 4.7 percent. The Federal Reserve is seen holding a steady course, keeping interest rates relatively unchanged.

**Consumer Price Index**

**(All items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)**

| | Indexes | | | % Change From | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. City Average | Apr 90 | Mar 90 | Apr 89 | Mar 90 | Apr 89 |
| | 128.9 | 128.7 | 123.1 | 0.2% | 4.7% |
| Seattle† | Jul-Dec 1989 | Jul-Dec 1988 | | Jul-Dec 1988 | |
| | 119.6 | 113.8 | | 5.1% | |

*†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.*
*Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics*

## Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

(In Thousands) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| Industry | Apr 1990 (Prel) | Mar 1990 (Rev) | Apr 1989 (Rev) | Mar 1989 (Rev) | Numeric Change Mar 1990 to Apr 1990 | Numeric Change Apr 1989 to Apr 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY | 2,119.2 | 2,096.9 | 2,010.8 | 1,987.1 | 22.3 | 108.4 |
| MANUFACTURING | 363.4 | 362.5 | 353.6 | 349.2 | 0.9 | 9.8 |
| Durable Goods | 259.0 | 260.6 | 252.5 | 250.5 | -1.6 | 6.5 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.0 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Primary Metals | 12.9 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Aluminum | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Fabricated Metals | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Industrial Machinery & Equipment | 19.3 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Electronic & Other Electrical Equip | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Transportation Equipment | 129.8 | 131.5 | 125.9 | 125.0 | -1.7 | 3.9 |
| Aircraft and Parts | 114.1 | 115.0 | 110.8 | 109.9 | -0.9 | 3.3 |
| Instruments & Related | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 104.4 | 101.9 | 101.1 | 98.7 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 35.9 | 33.0 | 34.1 | 32.1 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| Preserved Fruits & Vegetables | 12.7 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 |
| Textiles, Apparel, & Leather | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 17.6 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Printing & Publishing | 21.9 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 21.5 | -0.2 | 0.5 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 12.9 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Petroleum, Coal, Plastics | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| MINING & QUARRYING | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 113.0 | 109.1 | 100.9 | 96.4 | 3.9 | 12.1 |
| TRANSP., COMM., & UTILITIES | 110.1 | 109.8 | 105.3 | 103.6 | 0.3 | 4.8 |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 516.3 | 508.6 | 488.9 | 481.1 | 7.7 | 27.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 130.0 | 128.4 | 121.3 | 119.2 | 1.6 | 8.7 |
| Retail Trade | 386.3 | 380.2 | 367.6 | 361.9 | 6.1 | 18.7 |
| General Merchandise | 37.7 | 38.1 | 36.0 | 36.1 | -0.4 | 1.7 |
| Food Stores | 65.8 | 64.7 | 61.4 | 60.5 | 1.1 | 4.4 |
| Eating & Drinking | 139.4 | 135.4 | 133.8 | 130.3 | 4.0 | 5.6 |
| FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE | 115.8 | 115.6 | 110.2 | 109.5 | 0.2 | 5.6 |
| Finance | 52.8 | 52.9 | 50.3 | 50.3 | -0.1 | 2.5 |
| SERVICES | 496.6 | 492.1 | 467.5 | 461.9 | 4.5 | 29.1 |
| Hotels & Lodging | 26.0 | 24.8 | 23.6 | 22.4 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Business Services | 81.3 | 80.3 | 74.6 | 73.1 | 1.0 | 6.7 |
| Health Services | 147.3 | 146.9 | 138.8 | 138.9 | 0.4 | 8.5 |
| Hospitals | 48.6 | 48.5 | 45.7 | 45.7 | 0.1 | 2.9 |
| GOVERNMENT | 400.3 | 395.5 | 380.9 | 382.0 | 4.8 | 19.4 |
| Federal | 75.7 | 72.1 | 71.5 | 71.3 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| State | 116.3 | 116.5 | 111.3 | 112.5 | -0.2 | 5.0 |
| Local | 208.3 | 206.9 | 198.1 | 198.2 | 1.4 | 10.2 |
| State Education | 62.1 | 62.6 | 59.3 | 61.1 | -0.5 | 2.8 |
| Local Education | 111.7 | 111.6 | 108.9 | 108.8 | 0.1 | 2.8 |
| LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

# Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 5/30/90
Benchmark: 1989

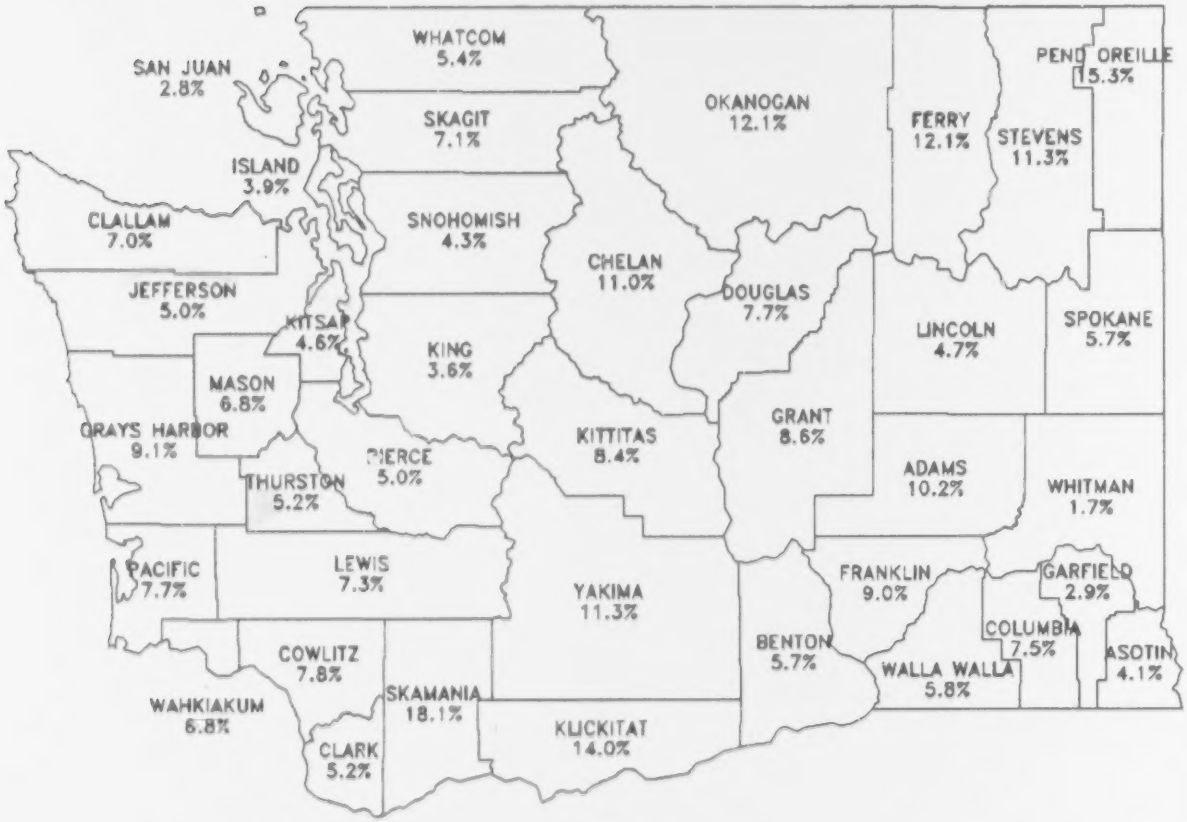
Not Seasonally Adjusted

| | April 1990 Preliminary† | | | | March 1990 Revised† | | | | April 1989 Revised† | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force | Employ-ment | Unemploy-ment | Unemploy-ment Rate | Labor Force | Employ-ment | Unemploy-ment | Unemploy-ment Rate | Labor Force | Employ-ment | Unemploy-ment | Unemploy-ment Rate |
| Washington State Total | 2,538,300 | 2,405,100 | 133,200 | 5.2 | 2,548,400 | 2,401,800 | 146,600 | 5.8 | 2,433,900 | 2,283,900 | 150,000 | 6.2 |
| Bellingham MSA | 68,700 | 65,000 | 3,700 | 5.4 | 68,300 | 64,200 | 4,100 | 6.0 | 64,500 | 60,300 | 4,200 | 6.5 |
| Bremerton MSA | 82,000 | 78,200 | 3,800 | 4.6 | 82,300 | 78,400 | 3,900 | 4.7 | 78,900 | 74,600 | 4,300 | 5.4 |
| Olympia MSA | 84,000 | 79,600 | 4,400 | 5.2 | 85,100 | 80,400 | 4,700 | 5.5 | 79,500 | 74,700 | 4,800 | 6.0 |
| Seattle PMSA | 1,147,800 | 1,104,500 | 43,300 | 3.8 | 1,156,600 | 1,111,300 | 45,300 | 3.9 | 1,094,500 | 1,043,900 | 50,600 | 4.6 |
| King County‡ | 905,600 | 872,600 | 33,000 | 3.6 | 912,500 | 878,000 | 34,500 | 3.8 | 863,700 | 824,800 | 38,900 | 4.5 |
| Snohomish County‡ | 242,100 | 231,800 | 10,300 | 4.3 | 244,100 | 233,300 | 10,800 | 4.4 | 230,700 | 219,100 | 11,600 | 5.0 |
| Spokane MSA | 173,900 | 164,000 | 9,900 | 5.7 | 176,000 | 164,800 | 11,200 | 6.4 | 171,600 | 161,100 | 10,500 | 6.1 |
| Tacoma PMSA | 261,600 | 248,400 | 13,200 | 5.0 | 266,000 | 251,800 | 14,200 | 5.3 | 252,500 | 236,200 | 16,300 | 6.5 |
| Tri-Cities MSA | 74,500 | 69,700 | 4,800 | 6.4 | 71,600 | 65,700 | 5,900 | 8.2 | 72,200 | 65,900 | 6,300 | 8.7 |
| Benton County‡ | 57,900 | 54,600 | 3,300 | 5.7 | 55,100 | 51,500 | 3,600 | 6.5 | 55,700 | 51,600 | 4,100 | 7.4 |
| Franklin County‡ | 16,600 | 15,100 | 1,500 | 9.0 | 16,600 | 14,300 | 2,300 | 13.9 | 16,500 | 14,300 | 2,200 | 13.3 |
| Vancouver PMSA | 128,300 | 121,600 | 6,700 | 5.2 | 129,400 | 122,300 | 7,100 | 5.5 | 120,600 | 113,900 | 6,700 | 5.6 |
| Yakima MSA | 101,500 | 90,000 | 11,500 | 11.3 | 97,700 | 84,500 | 13,200 | 13.5 | 99,300 | 87,200 | 12,100 | 12.2 |
| Adams | 6,830 | 6,130 | 700 | 10.2 | 6,710 | 5,780 | 930 | 13.9 | 6,580 | 5,920 | 660 | 10.0 |
| Asotin | 10,340 | 9,920 | 420 | 4.1 | 10,310 | 9,810 | 500 | 4.8 | 9,270 | 8,830 | 440 | 4.7 |
| Clallam | 24,260 | 22,550 | 1,710 | 7.0 | 24,040 | 22,050 | 1,990 | 8.3 | 23,970 | 22,050 | 1,920 | 8.0 |
| Columbia | 3,080 | 2,850 | 230 | 7.5 | 1,910 | 1,580 | 330 | 17.3 | 2,370 | 2,110 | 260 | 11.0 |
| Cowlitz | 39,160 | 36,120 | 3,040 | 7.8 | 39,550 | 36,430 | 3,120 | 7.9 | 37,560 | 34,620 | 2,940 | 7.8 |
| Ferry | 3,400 | 2,990 | 410 | 12.1 | 3,460 | 2,960 | 500 | 14.5 | 3,180 | 2,730 | 450 | 14.2 |
| Garfield | 1,030 | 1,000 | 30 | 2.9 | 1,040 | 990 | 50 | 4.8 | 1,050 | 1,000 | 50 | 4.8 |
| Grant | 26,360 | 24,100 | 2,260 | 8.6 | 25,550 | 22,940 | 2,610 | 10.2 | 26,150 | 23,410 | 2,740 | 10.5 |
| Grays Harbor | 28,270 | 25,690 | 2,580 | 9.1 | 28,960 | 26,070 | 2,890 | 10.0 | 27,000 | 24,480 | 2,520 | 9.3 |
| Island | 22,220 | 21,360 | 860 | 3.9 | 22,290 | 21,320 | 970 | 4.4 | 20,710 | 19,860 | 850 | 4.1 |
| Jefferson | 8,970 | 8,520 | 450 | 5.0 | 8,810 | 8,310 | 500 | 5.7 | 8,430 | 7,980 | 450 | 5.3 |
| Kittitas | 12,350 | 11,310 | 1,040 | 8.4 | 12,810 | 11,540 | 1,270 | 9.9 | 12,210 | 10,890 | 1,320 | 10.8 |
| Klickitat | 8,450 | 7,270 | 1,180 | 14.0 | 8,400 | 6,920 | 1,480 | 17.6 | 7,970 | 6,780 | 1,190 | 14.9 |
| Lewis | 26,910 | 24,940 | 1,970 | 7.3 | 27,400 | 25,020 | 2,380 | 8.7 | 25,530 | 23,370 | 2,160 | 8.5 |
| Lincoln | 4,290 | 4,090 | 200 | 4.7 | 4,270 | 4,020 | 250 | 5.9 | 4,310 | 4,120 | 190 | 4.4 |
| Mason | 14,060 | 13,100 | 960 | 6.8 | 14,220 | 13,160 | 1,060 | 7.5 | 13,380 | 12,390 | 990 | 7.4 |
| Okanogan | 16,500 | 14,510 | 1,990 | 12.1 | 16,450 | 14,040 | 2,410 | 14.7 | 16,280 | 14,130 | 2,150 | 13.2 |
| Pacific | 7,890 | 7,280 | 610 | 7.7 | 8,000 | 7,250 | 750 | 9.4 | 7,330 | 6,740 | 590 | 8.0 |
| Pend Oreille | 3,330 | 2,820 | 510 | 15.3 | 3,440 | 2,850 | 590 | 17.2 | 5,530 | 5,060 | 470 | 8.5 |
| San Juan | 5,800 | 5,640 | 160 | 2.8 | 5,650 | 5,440 | 210 | 3.7 | 5,440 | 5,210 | 230 | 4.2 |
| Skagit | 39,900 | 37,080 | 2,820 | 7.1 | 39,870 | 36,680 | 3,190 | 8.0 | 36,360 | 33,380 | 2,980 | 8.2 |
| Skamania | 2,270 | 1,860 | 410 | 18.1 | 2,360 | 1,850 | 510 | 21.6 | 2,340 | 1,880 | 460 | 19.7 |
| Stevens | 12,500 | 11,090 | 1,410 | 11.3 | 12,500 | 10,850 | 1,650 | 13.2 | 12,240 | 10,830 | 1,410 | 11.5 |
| Wahkiakum | 1,320 | 1,230 | 90 | 6.8 | 1,370 | 1,250 | 120 | 8.8 | 1,260 | 1,190 | 70 | 5.6 |
| Walla Walla | 25,500 | 24,010 | 1,490 | 5.8 | 25,100 | 22,820 | 2,280 | 9.1 | 24,960 | 22,830 | 2,130 | 8.5 |
| Wenatchee Labor Area | 40,820 | 36,790 | 4,030 | 9.9 | 40,460 | 36,220 | 4,240 | 10.5 | 39,390 | 35,260 | 4,130 | 10.5 |
| Chelan County‡ | 27,400 | 24,390 | 3,010 | 11.0 | 27,040 | 24,010 | 3,030 | 11.2 | 26,430 | 23,380 | 3,050 | 11.5 |
| Douglas County‡ | 13,430 | 12,400 | 1,030 | 7.7 | 13,410 | 12,210 | 1,200 | 8.9 | 12,980 | 11,890 | 1,090 | 8.4 |
| Whitman | 20,400 | 20,050 | 350 | 1.7 | 20,590 | 20,150 | 440 | 2.1 | 19,510 | 19,060 | 450 | 2.3 |

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology. Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

# APRIL 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

## STATE OF WASHINGTON = 5.2%



## Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

| | Preliminary April Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Apr 90 | Mar 90 | Apr 89 | Apr 90 | Mar 90 | Apr 89 | Apr 90 | Mar 90 | Apr 89 |
| **TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**[1] | 216,300 | $514.96 | $514.23 | $503.46 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.7 | $12.81 | $12.76 | $12.37 |
| **SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 33,470 | $477.57 | $445.91 | $452.33 | 42.3 | 40.1 | 40.1 | $11.29 | $11.12 | $11.28 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 10,344 | $587.73 | $570.71 | $521.21 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 41.3 | $13.48 | $13.15 | $12.62 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 9,504 | $501.39 | $490.39 | $491.47 | 40.5 | 41.7 | 41.3 | $12.38 | $11.76 | $11.90 |
| Machinery | 19,838 | $417.48 | $418.76 | $390.84 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 39.8 | $10.65 | $10.71 | $9.82 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 26,360 | $335.34 | $370.51 | $337.91 | 34.5 | 37.2 | 34.8 | $9.72 | $9.96 | $9.71 |
| Chemical and Allied Products | 4,583 | $682.59 | $643.71 | $662.76 | 43.7 | 42.1 | 41.5 | $15.62 | $15.29 | $15.97 |
| Transportation Equipment | 60,696 | $651.10 | $646.85 | $638.81 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 44.3 | $15.32 | $15.22 | $14.42 |
| **SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction | 83,763 | $625.23 | $615.03 | $616.90 | 36.8 | 36.5 | 37.8 | $16.99 | $16.85 | $16.32 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments) | 456,122 | $288.54 | $275.73 | $274.30 | 31.5 | 30.3 | 31.1 | $9.16 | $9.10 | $8.82 |

[1]Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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